

WEATHER FORECAST
For 24 hours ending 5 p. m. Wednesday:
Victoria and vicinity—Northerly winds,
continued fine and cold.
Lower Mainland—Light to moderate
winds, continued fine and cold.

VOL. 54 NO. 1

Victoria Daily Times

VICTORIA, B. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1919

WHERE TO GO TO-NIGHT
Royal—On the Quiet.
Pantages—Vaudeville.
Dominion—Green Eyes.
Variety—The Wild Strain.
Columbia—The Disciple.
Lions—The Love Swindle.
Arc—Skating.

SIXTEEN PAGES

LLOYD GEORGE WILL HEAD DELEGATION AT VERSAILLES SESSIONS

Prime Minister, Balfour and Bonar Law Will Speak
for Empire at Conference of Allied Representatives
Which Will Precede Congress

London, Jan. 2.—(Reuter's).—It is officially announced that the British delegates to the Inter-Allied Peace Conference at Versailles will include Mr. Lloyd George, Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, the Foreign Secretary, and Chancellor Bonar Law, Viscount Hardinge, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Sir W. M. Tyrrell, senior clerk of the Foreign Office; Sir Louis Mallet, Sir Esme Howard, Sir Ralph Paget and Sir Eyre Crowe, with their staffs, will accompany the delegates to act as advisors.

Lord Robert Cecil also will proceed to France in connection with the League of Nations' scheme.

It is expected that the Conference will begin January 13.

The majority of the British delegates will leave London on Janu-

ry 4, but the Prime Minister and Mr. Bonar Law will not leave until about the middle of the week. Mr. Balfour is already in France. With the Foreign Office officials who will accompany the Prime Minister and the other Cabinet Ministers will go representatives of the War Office, the Admiralty, the Air Force and other departments.

Surface Indications
London, Jan. 2.—(Special Cablegram).—While the series of informal conferences between representatives of the Allied nations has been carried on in complete secrecy, there are not lacking plain surface indications of the currents running below. Much light has been thrown upon the character of these conversations, and the difficulties which they have revealed. President Wilson's series of addresses in England, frank statements to the French Chamber by Premier Clemenceau and Mr. Pichon and the cabinet, and the speech of Mr. Wilson at the Guild Hall and at Manchester, put together, make it plain that there has been a virtual agreement between the British and American Governments upon the basis of the League of Nations, but that problems remain to be solved before a scheme worked out that will be practicable, and will achieve the desired objects, but this must be done if the United States is to concern itself in world affairs was plainly stated by President Wilson at Manchester. If the peace conference should end only in a new attempt to maintain peace by balance of power between groups of alliances, the United States would join none of the combinations.

A Warning
In the French Chamber Mr. Pichon declared that the French Government had accepted the principle of a League of Nations, while Premier Clemenceau showed himself faithful to the old system of alliances. Premier Clemenceau's speech, which was both candid and frank, is interpreted as being effect a warning that France, after a terrible experience, can not rely on a League of Nations unless it sees a form which will afford an absolute guarantee of protection. Mr. Clemenceau's report of his conversation with Mr. Lloyd George shows that the acceptance of the League of Nations idea is conditioned for France by security on land and for Great Britain by security on sea.

That in both France and Italy there (Concluded on page 4.)

LETHEN WANTS U. S. TO HAVE BIG NAVY

San Francisco, Jan. 2.—"For the last years I have been a walking delegate for preparedness and now I am an advocate of a United States navy shall be the greatest in the world," said C. B. Bligh, editor of The San Francisco Times, said here yesterday.

There are two ways of keeping peace, Colonel Bligh said. First, by seconding the doctrine of the balance of power, and secondly, by accepting the principle of the balance of power. The other way would be to have the greatest navy in the world, which would place a peace of the world in our hands.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER CASE IN HAMILTON

Hamilton, Ont., Jan. 2.—The New Year was ushered in here by a mysterious murder. Tony Martino, an Italian about twenty-five years old, was found fatally shot shortly after midnight yesterday morning at the entrance of a store kept by Ruffo. There was a New Year's party there, which was attended by about forty persons. They all claim to be innocent of the crime. At the murder scene, the man did not attend a party.

Chenzollern Again Reported Ill at His Retreat in Holland

Amsterdam, Jan. 2.—Wilhelm Hoerster, the former German Kaiser, is reported ill, according to advice from his physician. He is suffering from a cold, having a high fever. An expert specialist from Utrecht is in attendance. Only the Kaiser's personal physician and two attendants are permitted to enter his room, it is reported.

Switzerland Tells Bolsheviks to Free Switzerland's Agents

Berne, Jan. 1.—Via London, Jan. 2.—The Swiss Government has telegraphed a strong protest to the Soviet Government of Russia relative to the latter's action in preventing the departure of the Swiss Legation staff from Russia. The Government of Switzerland declares it will hold Russia responsible for all delays and demands an immediate answer.

KING HONORS CURRIE AND NUMEROUS OTHER OFFICERS OF CANADA

London, Jan. 2.—The New Year honors make a long list, the following Canadian officers being among those honored:

Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Arthur Currie, K.C.M.G. (Gen. Currie was already a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. He was made a Knight Commander of the Bath just a year ago.)

Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath: Maj.-Gen. Archibald Macdonell.

Companions of the Order of the Bath: Brig.-Generals Charles Armstrong, Engineers; Hugh Dyer, William Griesbach, Frederick Hill, James MacTavish, Henri Panet, Infantry; John Stewart, Railway Corps.

Companions of the Order of St. Michael and St. George: Brig.-Gen.

Companions of the Order of St. Michael and St. George: Brig.-Gen. Daniel Ormond, John S. Stewart, Artillery; Alex. Ross (Saskatchewan); Colonel Robert R. Bright, Army Medical Corps; Alexander McPhail, Engineers; Lieut.-Colonels W. B. Anderson, Engineers; Herbert Dawson (Saskatchewan); Archibald Bell, Army Service Corps; Surgeon Campbell, Medical Corps; W. M. Bertram (Manitoba); Stratton Oiler, Engineers; Johnson Parson (Saskatchewan); Kenneth Marshall, John Kidd, Army Medical Corps.

Commanders of the Order of the British Empire: Lieut.-Colonels William Featherstonhaugh, Arthur Jarvis, George Johnson, John Miller and Major Ridley.

Officers of the Order of the British Empire: Lieut.-Colonels Percy Brown, Frank Carey, Harry Cowan, Henry Montgomery Campbell, Hugh Munroe, Charles Scott; Majors William Alderson, George Archibald, John Burgess, William Herchmer, Norman Lindsay, Robert McEwan, Russell Birch, James Colquhoun, Kenneth Murray, Harold Orr, Charles Robinson, William Robinson, William Thomson, Harold Webster; Captains N. Armstrong, George Fisher, John Grimdick, Hedley Hill, William Hurst, William Leitch, William McIntosh, C. Palmer, S. Richards, Albert Richardson, William Robertson, Cecil Thomas, F. Utton; Lieut. Charles Maxwell and Matron Bertha Wiloughby.

Bar to Distinguished Service Order: Brig.-Gen. Tuxford and Major Charles Connolly.

Distinguished Service Order: Brig.-Gen. Dods, Col. R. Burritt; Lieut.-Colonels Albert R. Robinson, Harold Robinson, Walter McConnell, Walter Moorehouse, Allan Magee, Harry Murling, William Munroe, Charles Vipond, James Wood, James Weir; Majors F. Arnold, D. Dail, R. Barry, Albert Hurst, Beverly Brown, William Burn, David Corrigan, S. Currie, W. Dobbie, Alexander Donald, A. Duncan, F. E. Eames, J. Foulkes, D. E. Grease, E. Grease, E. Grease, Patrick Hennessey, Arthur Hibbert, Norman MacAulay, Cuthbert McEwen, John McIntosh, James McShoe, Ernest Morris, Edward Oliver, Leonard Outerbridge, Fred Phelan, R. Robinson, R. Saunders, K. Stuart, William Swan, Edward Thompson, William Wedd, Willis O'Connor.

More than 500 Canadians of all ranks are gazetted as mentioned in Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's dispatches.

Mr. Justice Duff Honored
London, Jan. 2.—(Canadian Press Dispatch from Reuter's).—The New Year honors in Canada, as announced by Chief Justice of Canada, and Mr. Justice Duff, of the Supreme Court of

(Concluded on page 4.)

RESTRICTIONS ON TORONTO EXCHANGE AT LAST REMOVED

Toronto, Jan. 2.—The financial situation of the Toronto Exchange "has shown such rapid improvement that it is felt that all restrictions on trading can be now removed."

In accordance with this feeling, the committee of the Exchange at a meeting Tuesday evening decided to remove all minimum prices commencing this morning. The restriction was an institution of the anxious days of the war, setting a price below which stocks could not be traded in on the Exchange.

NOSKE SAYS GERMAN ARMY NOW IS BEING DEMOLISHED QUICKLY

London, Jan. 2.—Gustav Noske, one of the new members of the Ebert Government in Germany, is quoted in an interview printed in The Express as saying that the demobilization of the German army is proceeding more rapidly than was at first believed possible. He stated that about 1,000,000 soldiers had been demobilized. German troops in barracks, the Minister added, were being moved to points where it was deemed necessary to combat Bolshevism, but he did not believe there was any real danger from the Bolshevist movement.

The Russian Baltic Fleet to Go to Meet British War Vessels

Copenhagen, Jan. 1.—Via London, Jan. 2.—The Russian fleet will attempt to leave Kronstadt and meet the British warships in the Baltic. Two battleships and some cruisers, manned by Estonians and Lithuanians, tried to put out to sea recently but were fired upon from the Finnish coast and returned to Kronstadt.

270 SAILORS LOST LIVES OFF SCOTLAND

Steam Yacht Carrying British Sailors on Leave Struck Rocks

London, Jan. 2.—Two hundred and seventy sailors were drowned yesterday as the result of the loss of the British steam yacht Isola off Stornoway, Scotland.

The yacht had 300 sailors on board, who were on New Year's holiday leave. She struck the dangerous rocks known as "the Beasts of Helms," near Stornoway Harbor, and only about thirty of the sailors were saved. Many of those who were killed were in their efforts to reach the shore.

Many of the officers and crew of the yacht were lost.

CURRIE'S MESSAGE FROM RHINE REGION

Canadian Corps Commander and Lieut.-Governor Wire Premier Oliver

"Your message long delayed in transmission conveying thanks of Government and people of British Columbia for the Canadian Corps, more especially so by those of us to whom that province is home. We have noted with pride that in men in gifts of comfort and money, and in moral support British Columbia has been worthy of her greatness.

The consciousness of sturdy and faithful support of those at home has done much to create and maintain in the Canadian army that fine fighting spirit and stern resolve to secure victory which has made it the hardest hitting force in the field. From the Rhine bridgehead we send cordial Christmas greetings to our fellow-citizens. We hope that the early consummation of a just peace may soon permit our return home to our people, friends and peaceful pursuits."

Among other messages conveying New Year greetings to British Columbia through the head of the Government was one sent by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, who, in company with Lady Barnard, is spending the festive season in New York and other eastern points.

Sir Frank Barnard's message reads: "Best wishes to you and your colleagues for a happy and peaceful New Year. Kindly convey this message to them for me in which Lady Barnard joins."

CERTAINITIES NEEDED
Paris, Jan. 2.—In a New Year's editorial yesterday, The Temps said: "We have the right to found peace on something else than a hypothesis. Certainties are required."

"Peace will not be real," says Liberte, "if it does not give France tranquility."

REPORT SAYS ALLIES ARE AGAINST SENDING OF BIG ARMED FORCE TO RUSSIA

London, Jan. 2.—Russian affairs are causing the British Foreign Office considerable anxiety, says The Mail. The necessity of formulating a definite Allied policy as to Russia is extremely urgent, and it has been decided that the Russian question will be the first to be discussed at the Peace Conference, it is said.

"It is presumed that all the Allied nations are overwhelmingly against armed intervention by an expeditionary force," says the newspaper. "The British Government also has decided that an expedition is impossible, preferring to encourage the creation of a stable Government in Russia, although the origin of such a Government is at present quite obscure. In the meantime, munitions and instructors are being sent to the true Russian army in the south, in Siberia and the forces on the borders of Poland and Finland. Large cargoes of food recently were sent to Northern Russia for the people living in districts under Allied control. There is no likelihood of the Allied forces on the Russian coast being withdrawn."

Ufa Lost
London, Jan. 2.—Ufa, capital of the Bashkir Government, west of Ural Mountains, was captured on Tuesday by Bolsheviki troops, according to a Russian wireless message received here.

The wireless message adds that the Lithuanian Government has left Vilna for Kovno. The message reads: "Vilna, capital of the White Guards on this side of the Ural Mountains, was taken by us on Tuesday. On the same day the town of Sterlinsk was captured. Feeling that its position was endangered, the Lithuanian Government has left Vilna for Kovno."

POLISH ARMY OF 30,000 MEN IS REPORTED TO BE MOVING AGAINST BERLIN ON A BOLD "TEARING RAID"

Infantry Is Well Armed and Is Supported by Artillery and Cavalry; Troops Have Taken Towns and Railway Stock; German Division Ordered Out

Copenhagen, Jan. 2.—A Polish Army of 30,000 men is marching on Berlin, according to a dispatch received here quoting rumors at the German capital.

Gustave Noske, member of the Ebert Cabinet in charge of military affairs, is said to have ordered the German Fifth Division to meet the Poles.

Geneva, Jan. 2.—The Polish army marching toward Berlin has as its objective "a tearing raid into Germany," according to the Polish Agency at Lausanne. The infantry is well armed and is supported by artillery and cavalry. The infantry already has occupied important railway centres, including Krasne-Drieen and Poznan, and has captured a large amount of railway stock with little resistance.

The Germans are rearming demobilized soldiers and fighting is expected, although some of the demobilized troops are refusing to serve.

London, Jan. 2.—Polish troops have entered Frankfurt-on-Oder, fifty miles east of Berlin, says a Berlin dispatch to The Express, which adds that Polish troops have occupied Heuthen, in Prussian Silesia, and Bromberg, in the province of Posen, sixty-nine miles northeast of the city of Posen.

Poles Mobilize
Copenhagen, Jan. 2.—Events in Posen are assuming a grave character, according to advice from Berlin. Large parts of the province are in the hands of the Poles as Polish troops have crossed the frontier at Stalmierow, a town southeast of Posen and sixty-two miles northeast of Breslau. The German troops there, it is stated, must retreat in the face of a superior force of Poles.

It also is reported that the Polish Government at Warsaw has ordered the mobilization of all Polish men.

Italian Force
Copenhagen, Jan. 1.—(Via London, Jan. 2).—Large forces of Italian troops are concentrated near Innsbruck, Austria, and, according to reports from Berlin, it is presumed the concentration is directed against Munich. The Berlin reports say that if Bolshevism breaks out in Southern Germany, the Italian troops will occupy that region.

Strikes
Basel, Jan. 1.—(Via London, Jan. 2).—(Havas).—Strikes continue in upper Silesia, Germany, according to reports reaching here. At Leipzig soldiers fired on a crowd and several persons were killed or wounded.

Martial Law
Basel, Jan. 1.—(Via London, Jan. 2).—(Havas).—The German authorities in Poland have declared Posen under martial law, according to a report received here from Posen.

POLES REPORTED TO BE IN DESPAIR Territory Invaded by Bolshevists and Industrial Condition Very Bad

London, Jan. 2.—Poland is in despair owing to the invasion by Bolshevist troops and the apparent indifference of the western powers to the plight of the country, according to a Warsaw dispatch to The Mail.

"Telegrams are sent, begging intervention by the Allies," the dispatch says, "but no reply comes. The Poles admit the immensity of the numerous problems absorbing the Allies, but complain that they do not receive the least sign of attention or a word of guidance."

After dealing with the Bolshevist menace to Lemberg, Vilna and other places, the correspondent says the situation is made worse by internal disorder in Poland. Factories in all the industrial towns have been destroyed by the Germans, and thousands of Poles who were sent to Germany during the war are returning to find there is no employment for them, and this results in disorders. They are taking the law into their own hands, it is said, and are terrorizing their former employers, compelling them to give them money.

Odessa is in the hands of the Red Guard, which has shot some of the officers of the Red Guard troops. The Government, headed by Joseph Pilsudski, is weak, the correspondent says. "It is trying to conciliate everybody," he declares.

The correspondent concludes by urging the immediate return of General Hatter's Polish army from France.

AMERICAN TROOPS MAKE ADVANCE ON ARCHANGEL FRONT

Archangel, Dec. 31.—(Associated Press).—American troops yesterday recaptured the village of Nadish, on the middle sector of the northern Russian front, and to-day pushed forward their lines a distance of two miles south of the village in the direction of Vologda.

HAIG AND BEATTY WILL BECOME EARLS

London Mail Says Five Generals Also Will Be Elevated

London, Jan. 2.—Earldoms will be conferred on Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig and Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty in recognition of their services during the war, according to The Daily Mail.

It is stated that Generals Horne, Plumer, Byng, Rawlinson, Birdwood and Allenby also will be elevated to the peerage. The newspaper says that these honors probably will be accompanied by grants of money.

Immediate announcement of these honors is said by The Mail to be improbable, as Field-Marshal Haig prefers to remain in command of the British armies until the treaty of peace is signed, and the army is reconstructed on a peace basis, a work in which he is taking a deep interest.

It is recalled that Lord Robert was given a Parliamentary grant of £100,000, and that Lord Kitchener was given £50,000 after the South African War. These grants were in addition to the titles conferred upon them.

It is reported that Vice-Admiral Beatty will be given the full rank of Admiral. Since he took over the command of the fleet from Admiral Sir John Jellicoe he has borne the title of "Acting Admiral."

NO FUNDAMENTAL CLEAVAGE OBSERVED

London Times Thinks Clemenceau and Wilson Desire Same Thing

London, Jan. 2.—Comparing the speech of Premier Clemenceau before the French Chamber of Deputies and President Wilson's address at Manchester, The Times argues that there are no fundamental discrepancies between the aims of the two statesmen, saying: "All that Premier Clemenceau says of the difference—contrast we may call it—between the positions of France and the United States is simple truth. France feels and sees what a German invasion means, and demands adequate security against a recurrence of the danger she so narrowly escaped and the sufferings she yet endures. Mr. Wilson is equally determined to deliver her from those evils. Where Premier Clemenceau appears most markedly to differ from Mr. Wilson is in his confession of a certain skepticism as to the adequacy of any means except one to secure the just claims of France."

No Difference
"There is no difference between Mr. Wilson's ideals and the more prosaic immediate objects which Mr. Clemenceau sets before France. One is a necessary stage to the attainment of the other. A supremely important fact is that both admittedly desire the same immediate steps and both—albeit one with confidence and the other with hesitation—look forward to the same ultimate goal. It is a promising feature of the attitudes of the two statesmen that neither affects to entertain extravagant hopes."

The newspaper regards Mr. Wilson's suggestion as to the machinery for subsequent readjustments the most valuable and important of his recent utterances and contends that only by some such methods as those advocated by Mr. Wilson and by continuous conferences can "the burdens of the partnership between Europe and the United States be discharged and borne."



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BARON MAKINO SAYS JAPAN WANTS PEACE

Delegate to Conference Says She Supports "Open Door" in Far East

New York, Jan. 2.—Japan will enter the peace conference pledged to a policy of peace and the "Open Door" in the Far East, in the maintenance of which she will welcome the co-operation of the Allies, according to a statement made by Baron Makino, director of the Japanese peace commission, after his arrival here with his fellow delegates, attaches and secretaries on the way to France.

His country's course in her foreign relations, said the Baron, who is a member of the Japanese House of Peers and Advisory Council of Diplomatic Affairs, will be such as to insure the most defective partnership with the Allied Powers in the work of reconstruction, having established peace in the Orient by clearing Ger-

many from her Far Eastern bases and keeping the Pacific open to commerce, he added, Japan is fully in accord with the Allies for a just and lasting world peace.

Accompanying Baron Makino are Lieut.-Gen. Takeji Nara, and Vice-Admiral Isamu Takeshita, military and naval representatives; Elgo Fukai, director of the Bank of Japan, and Kikushiro Fukui and Matsuo Kitta, noted Japanese financiers, together with a party of attaches and secretaries.

Marquis Saionji, the senior delegate, will join the party in Paris, traveling by way of the Suez Canal. Baron Chinda, Ambassador to Britain, is the third peace envoy of Ambassadorial rank.

Tokio, Dec. 23.—(Delayed)—"Japan should demand at the peace conference," writes Ichiro Tokutomi, Japan's foremost journalist, "that she be treated as a member of the company of the victorious powers, not placed in a position of splendid isolation. Japan has done her bit in the war, and now that the war is over we do not want to have Japan put aside as a nation of no account."

ROUMANIAN ELECTIONS.

Paris, Jan. 2.—Election to the Roumanian Chamber of Deputies and Senate will take place during March. Parliament will assemble April 15.

INTERNATIONAL PLAN FOR PALESTINE AREA

France Plans to Guide Course of Armenia, Syria and Lebanon

BRITAIN TO CONTROL ARABIAN PENINSULA

Paris, Jan. 2.—France plans to assume the guidance of the destinies of Armenia, Syria and Lebanon in the new order of world affairs growing out of the war, in conformity with the treaties signed with Great Britain and Russia in 1916, if the coming peace conference does not rule otherwise, according to authoritative information furnished the Associated Press.

Palestine, according to the plan under consideration, with its complexity of nationalities and religions would be placed under international protection. Britain would be responsible for the Arabian Peninsula, with the exception of the kingdom of Hedjaz, which would be free.

France, it is emphatically stated, eschews the term "protectorate" in connection with her proposed supervision of these countries and it is probable that some such relations with them as exists between Britain and the Overseas Dominions of the British Empire would be established under the plan.

These facts were given as an explanation of the declaration of Stephen Pichon, Foreign Minister, in the Chamber of Deputies on Sunday. Referring to the manner in which France would deal with Asia Minor and nationalities formerly ruled by Turkey, M. Pichon said: "We have nothing but friendly feelings for the Turks and we have testified to them in protecting subjugated nations in the Ottoman Empire over which we have century-old rights."

"Our rights are incontestable in Armenia, Syria, Lebanon and Palestine. They are based on historic conventions and more recent contracts. While admitting the entire liberty of the peace conference to deal with the subject, we consider our rights are fully established by our agreement with Great Britain."

Conventions.

The foreign Minister's reference to "historic conventions" may be understood when taken as relating to long-standing treaties of capitulation between France and the Ottoman Empire, through which France protected the interests of Christians in the countries in question. The statement as to "agreements with Great Britain," however, is not so clear. An explanation of this was in substance as follows: From the beginning of the ascendancy of Mohammedan power in Asia Minor until the outbreak of the present war, France, through treaties with Turkey, had assumed protection of the Christians under Ottoman rule. An evidence of the goodwill of France in this matter, it is cited that about the middle of the last century she sent an armed expedition into Lebanon to enforce demands made on behalf of the

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Christians in that country. Moreover, in Syria, since the Tenth Century, the general language and customs have been French, while in Syria, Lebanon and Armenia the religious orders of France have maintained large Christian establishments.

Question Arises.

When the world war broke out the problem of the future of Asia Minor arose, the assumption naturally being that the Allies would win. It was agreed at that time that France was entitled to guide the affairs of Syria, Lebanon and Armenia. Britain, on the other hand, was to assume responsibility for other territories in Asia Minor which have not been defined publicly up to this time.

In 1915 a treaty was signed between Britain and France embodying these ideas.

Later another treaty was signed along similar lines between Britain, France and Russia. Just what part Russia intended to play is not known, owing to the collapse of that empire.

Washington, Jan. 2.—The arrival at Trieste of the first steamship carrying food supplies for the Serbians and the sending of a special mission to Warsaw to organize food relief in Poland and another to Vienna to investigate food conditions there are announced in a cablegram received by the United States Food Administration from Herbert C. Hoover, at Paris. A commission also has left for Belgrade to take charge of the situation there.

The conditions in Vienna and those in Roumania are said to be desperate. Mr. Hoover said representatives of the Viennese municipalities now at Bern, Switzerland, stated that the food supplies for the 2,000,000 people in the Austrian capital would not last more than ten days.

As to Roumania, the cablegram said the Allied Ministers had stated that they were convinced the available food supplies would not last more than another thirty days.

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OPEN DIPLOMACY AT THE CONFERENCE

Paris Journalist Says There Should Be as Much Publicity as Possible

Paris, Jan. 2.—(Associated Press).—Edmond de Nabre, director of the Journal des Debats and Vice-President of the Society of Paris Journalists, has given the Associated Press the following concerning the practical application of open diplomacy to the peace conference.

"The war which is ending has been a war of the peoples. The peace will, and it should be, a peace of the peoples. The sessions must be public in the sense at least that the public ought to know what basis they propose and to what combinations the parties are attached."

"There is no question of publishing reports of the sittings of the congress, as is done in the case of legislative sittings; nor of divulging the conversations between the plenipotentiaries, but each plenipotentiary ought to have the right to make public what he has communicated in writing or verbally to the congress. If discretion should prevent him from revealing what has been confided to him by his colleagues, his duty towards his country bids him enlighten the country on the manner in which he is carrying out his mission. Discretion is a condition necessary to every negotiation, but it should not bind a plenipotentiary as a secret of the confidential binder."

"Plenipotentiaries—those without scruples—being assured of absolute secrecy, could make most offensive suggestions and propositions without risk."

Decisions.
"As regards the decisions, they should be made public as soon as each is reached. Care should be taken to avoid placing the peoples brusquely some day before a complete collection of irrevocable decisions."

"Hitherto, Governments have always taken precautions that nothing shall be divulged before the definite closing of diplomatic conferences. This has been so because previous conflicts were, above all, conflicts of Governments. But the case is not the same for the present confederation. The right of each Delegation to make public its own decision is the main-

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It would be preferable that a substantial summary of the work of each sitting or each group of sittings be communicated regularly to the press. The deliberations would thereby be rendered more serious, more fruitful. It is the certainty of secrecy which has given advantages to babbles and intrigues."

HARDEN APPEALS TO GERMAN PEOPLE

Asks Them to Prove to the Allies Their Repentance is Sincere

FUEL CONTROLLER'S ASSISTANT IN B. C. GIVES RESIGNATION

Vancouver, Jan. 2.—Nichol Thompson, British Columbia adviser to Dominion Fuel Controller McClellan, has resigned.

"Now that the war is over I wish to devote my time to my own affairs," he said. "Under the new arrangement the Provincial Government has power to control the fuel situation, and I have therefore sent my resignation."

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VICTORIANS WELCOME

NEW YEAR WITH JOY

Dances at Empress Hotel and Alexandra Club; Crowds on Streets

Some four hundred Victorians danced the Old Year out and the New Year in at the Alexandra Club on Tuesday night on the occasion of the dance held under the auspices of the "J" Unit Chapter, I. O. D. E. Members of the naval and military forces were predominant, among the officers present being Admiral Colomb, R. N.; Captain Gresson, R. N.; H. M. S. Lancaster; Capt. Martin, R. N.; Lieut. Colonel Hugh Major and Major Bullock-Webster.

A delightful programme of music was rendered by Miss Thain's orchestra, which, as the midnight hour struck, played the strains of "Auld Lang Syne," a signal for the joining hands of the whole assembly and the singing of this song of good fellowship.

Empress Hotel.

The New Year was ushered in at the Empress Hotel to the noise of whistles, trumpets and the din occasioned by the

MAYNARD & SONS

AUCTIONEERS.
Instructed, we will sell at our Sales-room

To-morrow, at 1:30 p.m.

Almost New and Select

Furniture and Effects

Including: Almost new 5-piece Parlor Suite, also 3-piece Parlor Suite, Leather Up, Chairs, Oak Sectional Bookcase, Oak Rockers, Oak Centre Tables, Up, Easy Chairs, 3 Drop-Head Sewing Machines, Rattan Chairs and Rockers, Card Tables, Hall Stands, 3 Gramophones and Records, Up, Chairs, Couches, Paintings, Pictures, Portiers, Carpet Squares, Stair Carpets, Elec. Fixtures, Elec. Heaters, Elec. Irons, Elec. Reading Lamps, 2 Mission Oak Flat Top Desks, very good Underwood Typewriter, Mission Oak Dining Room Suite, consisting of Ex. Table, 6 Leather-seated Chairs and very pretty Buffet and Dinner Wagon, Rd. Fumed Oak Ex. Table, 6 Fumed Oak Dining Chairs, 4 other Extension Tables, 3 Sideboards, Walnut Roll Top Office Desk, Dinner Service, lot of China and Plated Ware, 2 extra fine All-Brass Bedsteads with Box Springs and Felt Mattresses, very fine Iron Bedsteads in single and three-quarter and full size, very fine Oak and Mahogany Dressers and Stands, White En. Dressers, Blankets, Pillows, Chest of Drawers, Toilet Ware, good Linoleum, Curtains, four good Ranges, Heaters, Parlor Stoves, etc., Kitchen Tables, Chairs, Cooking Utensils, Gal. Iron Water-Tank, set of Platform Scales, Oil Heaters, Fire Basket, Wringers, Tubs, Garden Tools, Hose, Lawn Mowers, Washing Machine.

On view all day Thursday and morning of sale.

Also in our Stock Yard at 11 o'clock, Chickens, Rabbits, Wire Netting, Stick Wagon, 2 Wagon Taps, etc.
MAYNARD & SONS, Auctioneers.

PRIVATE SALE SATURDAY

HOUSEHOLD NECESSITIES
707 FORT STREET PHONE 1765

EYE WITNESS SENDS GRAPHIC NARRATIVE OF FLEET SURRENDER

Officer of First Battle Squadron Inspected the German Prizes

GIVES BEATTY'S SPEECH AND HUNS' DESIGNATION

If there is a historian in existence who finds himself able to do justice to the theme, the story of the British Navy's part in the greatest war the world has ever known will rank as the most profound epic in the literature of the universe. The ban of the censor withheld stories that would have thrilled the empire and the nation has waited in subservience to his command.

It was never expected, however, that the most stupendous yarn of the whole campaign should have been the surrender of the ex-Kaiser's fleet. And in this connection The Times has been furnished with a very hilarious tale of a memorable event in the shape of a letter from an officer on H.M.S. Revenge with the Grand Fleet.

Descriptive Letter.
It reads in full as follows, under date of November 21:

"I will at last try to give you a detailed account of the perhaps, last ten most wonderful days of the armistice. First of all, the reason of this letter is as follows: The Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet, the Duke of Devonshire, on 10:15 to-day, Censorship is abolished. Last Monday week we (the Grand Fleet) received the news of the armistice at 12:30 p.m., and had a make and mend and a very hilarious evening. The Queen Elizabeth sent a signal to say they were coming over, but they never came.

Enemy's Signals.

"November 12 we received signals from the German Commander-in-Chief, High Seas Fleet, saying that the Konigsberg, two commanders and a Lieutenant-commander, as well as two P.O.s and a leading seaman of the Oke, were coming over to us. We received signals every few hours re the conditions of surrender, which I will show you when I get home, but are too long to copy. The Konigsberg, but the fog came on so thick that she did not arrive until the evening. Just as we were sitting down to dine we saw the lights of our destroyer or Oke which conveyed him from the Konigsberg, lying off Inchekeith, up to the Queen Elizabeth. He was piped over the side, but the Commander-in-Chief refused to shake hands with his exploit. The conference continued, and when they adjourned for lunch the Germans dined in a separate cabin. Here rather a priceless yarn comes in. Take it for what it is worth.

Some Yarn!

"There were two sent outside the door of the cabin with fixed bayonets. One, overcome by curiosity, looked in through the keyhole and was horrified to see a Hun commander pick up something off the table and put it in his great-coat pocket. When they returned to the conference an inspection of the gentleman's great-coat was made and it was discovered he had actually put a lump of cheese in his pocket, about one and a half pounds in weight. No wonder Germany is starving!

"The historic interview came to a close about 7 p.m. as the fog was too thick for the Oke to return to the S.M.S. Konigsberg, and for three hours the Revenge expected the rear-admiral to come and spend the night, but at 11 p.m. they managed to go. The Commander-in-Chief ordered the officers of the Oke to be coldly courteous to the Huns and not to speak to them unless necessary. The strain of sitting in the Oke's stateroom was, however, too much for the officers without talking, so they discussed the war and wanted a rubber of bridge. The R.A. wanted to shake hands with the Oke's skipper, and the skipper was in an awkward 'posish,' as he was told not to shake hands, but the R.A. would have no refusal and they parted the best of friends—so the yarn goes.

Arrival of the King.

"You know from the papers the ships to be surrendered, so I won't go into details. Tuesday passed with the news that the Huns had sailed at ten hours. They were unable to proceed faster for one of the following reasons: (a) Lack of lubricating oil; (b) damage done wilfully by mutineers to prevent having 'Der Tag'; (c) results of Jutland. We received signals every four hours and plotted their 'posish' on our G. R. chart—very interesting. On Wednesday morning our 11th Flotilla of Destroyers went out to meet them. At 10:30 a.m. His Majesty the King arrived and made a tour of the Fleet in the Oke. We manned ship and cheered him up the twelve miles as he lined and down again. He lunched on the Queen Elizabeth and then inspected ships below the bridge and arrived on board the Revenge to tea at 4:15, when the eight destroyers presented to him. We cheered him and the Prince of Wales when they left at 5:15. After that we prepared for sea and were all ready at 6:30. We had a dinner party in the gun-room and I asked Guns who came. We had a splendid quiet dinner and turned in at 10:30, as our day was on the morrow, and we started it at 2:30 by going on the 'gic'.

The Grand Fleet.

"At 3:40 a.m. November 21, 1918, the Grand Fleet, consisting of the 1st, 2nd, 4th and 5th battle squadrons, 6th B.S. the American ships, five in number (18 battleships), 22 15 in. guns, 64 12.5 in. guns and 100 12 in. guns, not counting secondary armament, 1st and 2nd Battle Cruiser Squadrons (2 Battle Cruisers), 1st Cruiser Squadron (two ships), 12 15 in. guns, 12 12.5 in. guns, 4th, 6th and 7th Light Cruiser Squad-

rons and four flotillas of destroyers about fifty in number. The Huns had nine Battleships, six Battle Cruisers, eight Light Cruisers and forty-nine Destroyers (one destroyer struck a mine on the way over and went to black). The length of the Hun line was fifteen miles and we were seven-teen miles long in two lines. We met them about seventy miles east of May Island. At 9:17 we turned sixteen points and proceeded westward. The visibility was very poor, only about 5,000 yards and the Huns were 14,000 yards away. However, about 10:30 a.m. they were in sight a mile and a half on our starboard beam. We escorted them nearly to May Island and then turned east again and met the destroyers and followed them westward.

Position of "Revenge."

"The 1st Battle Squadron and 2nd Battle Cruiser Squadron have been given the post of honor and are keeping guard over the Huns. The Revenge is flagship of the 1st Battle Squadron, as you know, and we are rather pleased at the compliment to Admiral Madden. We anchored east of Inchekeith alongside them, not much of a berth if it comes on to blow, as we are outside the boom defences. Our boarding parties went away about 4 p.m., and our job was to board the Bayern. Unfortunately no 'moles' were allowed to go, worse luck. The boarding party went on board and searched them to see if they had no shells or torpedoes on board or other explosives. They had to de-amunition before leaving Hunland. Having done this they returned, and we are now sitting on our haunches watching the blighters. To-morrow there is a big inspection of them, every compartment, to see that they have complied with the terms. After that our programme is vague. The Huns sail for an unknown destination either on Saturday or early next week with their guard. The newspapers say Scapa, but there is nothing official.

French and American.

"The French are represented by a cruiser and two destroyers, very nice-looking boats. The 6th Battle Squadron has never been officially mentioned, but they consist of five American ships, as follows: New York, Texas (ten 14-inch guns), Florida, Arkansas and Wyoming (ten 12-inch guns), and have been with us since the end of December, 1917. There is a good yarn told of their first arrival at Rosyth. Being part of the Grand Fleet, they were not permitted to leave, but were ordered to anchor in billets below the Forth Bridge (i.e. east of it). They steamed in and, to the horror of the Commander-in-Chief Rosyth, proceeded up the river until the destroyers sent after them caught them up off Grangemouth, and asked Admiral Rodman where he was going. The Admiral replied: 'Wal, I guess if it is as far to the north as the Forth, it is as far to the south as the Forth. From the first, we'll get there after the war.'

First Band Since 1914.

"Yesterday the Royal Standard was flown on whatever ship the King was on, also on the Bayern when he was on it. Also we had a guard-band (first time since July, 1914). We all flew two ensigns to-day, one at the mainmast head and the other at the foremast. I saw an Australian Commonwealth flag at the Jack staff and three ensigns at the varied masts. It really was a marvellous sight. We had a cinema man, two assistants and two reporters on board, so you will see that the day after to-morrow or the day after, and my letter will be a wash-out in comparison to the papers, but anyway my version is true which is some consolation and is accurate.

"The last remarks I have to make are the discoveries of our search parties as to the condition of the Hun ships. When our boat got alongside one really Hunnish Hun of Hun spat over the side on top of our people. The crew were strolling about the quarter-deck with hands in their pockets. Our officers were piped on board and went their rounds only talking business and, according to the Commander-in-Chief's orders, preserved an air of courteous aloofness. They said the ships were indescribably filthy and hadn't been cleaned for ages. The men were wearing very dirty clothes and very few had boots, but the rest were wooden shoes and had canvas tacked across them. They seemed thoroughly depressed, and didn't care a hang what happened to them. On one ship a lot of them were wearing khaki in tunics and field-grey. They had very little food and all looked very worn-out and hungry.

Later Letter.

"The following letter was written three days after the foregoing: 'We are still at Inchekeith and are probably going to Scapa on Tuesday morning. How long for we don't know. We have started transporting the Huns to our Northern home. The battle cruisers Seydlitz, Moltke, Blundenburg, Derfflinger and Von der Tann left this morning. To-morrow five ships of the Kaiser class leave for Scapa and on Tuesday we go up with the Bayern and three Konigs. When they get there their crews will be turned over to the transports and returned to Hunland much to their disgust, as they wanted to be fed in this country. They are to leave 200 men in the ships, 100 in the light cruisers and 50 in the destroyers per ship, as care-and-maintenance parties.

Admiral's Speech.

"Yesterday the Commander-in-Chief came down and inspected the Huns. He came on board and to representatives of 1st Battle Squadron made a very good speech which went down well. He has a fine commanding voice and manner. He started off by saying, 'I have just been down and have taken the liberty of inspecting your prizes and wish to say a word or two to you admirals, captains and ship's companies of the 1st Battle Squadron, the premier battle squadron of the Grand Fleet, the premier battle squadron of the world. I regret sincerely that we were never able to show your superiority in action, but this victory—without a shot fired—without a drop of blood shed—is far greater than one fired by these guns. It is the reward to the navy of four years' unceasing

vigil, relieved only by battle of Hel-

goland, Jutland and other stunts which are hardly pleasant while they last.

"—d Murching Rascals."

"Officers and men of the 1st Battle Squadron, I give these ships into your charge, keep and guard them carefully when you have them, as you have watched for them for so long. I wish to impress upon you that although an armistice has been declared, a state of war still exists and no fraternizing is to be done. To you men who must have dealings with them I hardly need to remind you these men are not sailors or men—they are (a pause)—d murdering rascals. When your British spirit of courtesy for the conquered arises in you remember the crimes perpetrated by these—pointing to the Hun ships—beside us, the thousand-and-one dastardly deeds they have done. I will close by expressing my thanks to the 1st Battle Squadron for rounding up the bag."

Replies to Beatty.

Admiral Madden then replied as follows: "Admiral Sir David Beatty, Commander-in-Chief, Admiral, flag of

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Handsome Cloth Coat, in heather mixture. Made in novelty style, with large black pony cloth collar; satin lined; size 40. Regular \$47.50. Sale price is \$25.50

Handsome Motor Coat of heather mixture tweed; size 36. Regular \$39.50. Sale price \$25.50

Handsome Novelty Tweed Coats in navy and brown mixtures; lined to waist with satin; size 18. Regular \$35.00. Sale price is \$25.50

Novelty Coat of Reindeer Velour, lined to waist with fancy Italian cloth; size 40. Regular \$37.50. Sale price is \$25.50

Black Plush Coat, cut full, with belt all around, large collar and lined throughout with fancy Italian cloth; size 18. Regular \$35.00. Sale price \$25.50

Handsome Brown Velour Coat, gathered at back and has wide belt finished with buckle, large black plush collar; lined to waist with Italian cloth; size 38. Regular \$35.00. Sale price is \$25.50

Burgundy Velour Coat in high waist effect with novelty belt, cuffs and collar trimmed with black plush; lined throughout with black Italian cloth. Size 40. Regular \$37.50. Sale price \$25.50



Women's Smart Coats Marked Down to \$19.50

Regular Values, \$25.00 to \$29.50.

These stylish and practical Coats were formerly marked at \$25.00, \$27.50 and \$29.50, but during our Ready-to-Wear Sale we have re-marked them at a price that is a marked advantage to you. They are made of tweeds, in plain and mixed tones. Well tailored styles, with large storm collars, belts and pockets. Size 16 to 44. Sale price \$19.50

Women's Warm Winter Coats Reduced to \$13.95

Regular Values, \$17.50 and \$19.50.

This affords you an opportunity to purchase a warm Winter Coat at a very low price. They are developed of wool tweeds in broken plaids and checks, also frieze cloth in plain grey, in light and dark shades. These Coats are made just as stylish as the higher priced garments. Sizes 16 to 38. Regular \$17.50 and \$19.50. Sale price is \$13.95

Attractive Winter Hats Friday at \$2.50



This is one of the best bargains we have ever offered in stylish Winter Hats. The regular prices have been completely lost sight of in an effort to re-mark them at a price that will guarantee every Hat to be sold. Included are smart Ready-to-Wears, beautiful Velours and handsome Velvet shapes that were formerly priced from \$5.00 to \$9.50. On sale Friday at \$2.50

Stylish Winter Suits at \$19.50

Regular Values, \$25.00 to \$29.50.

A clean-up of Stylish Suits in wool, serge and tweeds. Good, practical styles, in belted effects, with convertible collars; all are well lined. Full cut skirts. Shown in a number of serviceable colors. Sizes 16 to 42. Regular \$25.00, \$29.50 and \$32.50. Sale price \$19.50

Two Splendid Values in Velvet and Poplin Dresses

Velvet Dresses, Regular to \$22.50, Friday \$13.50

Pretty Velvet Dresses for women and misses, made in Eton and surplice styles; colors navy, sage and brown; sizes 16 to 40. Regular \$16.50 to \$22.50. Friday for \$13.50

Women's Poplin Dresses Special Friday \$8.75

Women's Poplin Dresses in shades of mole, brown, green, black and burgundy. Pretty styles with full skirt and deep collars and girdles; sizes 16 to 40. Special Friday at \$8.75

A Clean-up of Flowers and Mounts. Regular \$1.00 to \$3.00. Friday 39c

POST TOASTIES Instead of toast for breakfast. sss Bobbly

vigil, relieved only by battle of Hel-

goland, Jutland and other stunts which

are hardly pleasant while they last.

"—d Murching Rascals."

"Officers and men of the 1st Battle

Squadron, I give these ships into your

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when you have them, as you have

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pressing my thanks to the 1st Battle

Squadron for rounding up the bag."

scers, captains and officers and men

of the 1st Battle Squadron, I must

thank you for your kind appreciation

of our duty and I hope to be able to

report you, sir, in a few days that we

have the bag, prizes or whatever you

may designate the pick of a navy such

as you see (pointing to the Huns) who

refused to come out and fight and pre-

ferred an inglorious end such as we

all saw last Thursday, safely locked-

up in our northern home, and that

will enjoy all the comforts of a home

life. (Laughter.) We will guard them

with great care, as our very own,

since you have chosen us to be their

guardians. I will conclude by asking

you to give three cheers for the

Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir

David Beatty, and let them be such

cheers as all they again dedicating

the Hun ships) may hear.

"The Admiral then called on the

band for 'Rule Britannia' and when

that was finished another patriotic air,

but the poor old band were overcome

and rendered a rag-time instead amid

much laughter. It was a good show

and some compensation for retiring to

Scapa, while the rest of the fleet have

leave and a spell elsewhere, although

some of them may get a better job

in the Baltic and in German ports. To-

day we, the officers of the old ships,

went round the prizes and had a good

look at them from an armed trawler,

very interesting; of course we couldn't

go on board, but went quite close. The

hardt in the German ships seemed

cheerful, but looked dirty and hungry.

The crew of the Bayern, however,

were dancing on the quarterdeck to a

real Hun band."

"Why the deuce didn't you salute

me?" he roared.

"Well, sir," replied the delinquent,

"secure in the consciousness of an ade-

quate excuse, 'my sergeant has never

taught me never to salute with a pipe

in my mouth."

"A Stuck-up Thing—A show-bill."